UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE 1. CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 21-R-0065

> **CUSTOMER NUMBER:** 393

FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0036

ANNUAL REPORT OF RESEARCH FACILITY (TYPE OR PRINT)

State University Of New York Suny At Albany 1400 Washington Avenue Msc 320 Albany, NY 12222

Telephone: (518) -442-4819

3. REPORTING FACILITY (List all locations where animals were housed or used in actual research, testing, or experimentation, or held for these purposes. Attach additional sheets if necessary)

FACILITY LOCATIONS (Sites) - See Atached Listing

A.  Animals Covered By The Animal Welfare Regulations	B. Number of animal being bred, conditioned, or held for use in teaching, testing, experiments, research, or surgery but not ye used for such purposes.	C. Number of animals upon which teaching, research, experiments, or tests were conducted involving no pain, distress, or use or pain-relieving drugs.	D. Number of animals upon which experiments, teaching, research, surgery, or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals an for which appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquillizing drugs were used.	E. Number of animals upon which teaching, experiments, research, surgery or tests were conducted involving accompanying pain or distress to the animals and for wh the use of appropriate anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilitz drugs would have adversely affected the procedures, res or interpretation of the teaching, research, experiments, surgery, or tests. (An explanation of the procedures producing pain or distress in these animals and the reason such drugs were not used must be attached to this report	OF ANIMALS  ( COLUMNS  C + D + E )
4. Dogs					
5. Cats					
6. Guinea Pigs					
7lamsters		99		109 (See attached)	208
8. Rabbits					
9. Non-human Primates					
10. Sheep					
11. Pigs					
12. Other Farm Animals					
13. Other Animals					

- 1) Professionally acceptable standards governing the care, treatment, and use of animals, including appropriate use of anestetic, analgesic, and tranquilizing drugs, prior to, during, and following actual rese teaching, testing, surgery, or experimentation were followed by this research facility.
- 2) Each principal investigator has considered alternatives to painful procedures.
- This facility is adhering to the standards and regulations under the Act, and it has required that exceptions to the standards and regulations be specified and explained by the principal investigator and ap Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC). A summary of all such exceptions is attached to this annual report. In addition to identifying the IACUC-approved exceptions, this summary inc brief explanation of the exceptions, as well as the species and number of animals affected.
- 4) The attending veterinarian for this research facility has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

CERTIFICATION BY HEADQUARTERS RESEARCH FACILITY OFFICIAL

(Chief Executive Officer or Legally Responsible Institutional Official)

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

( AUG 91 )

## **UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY**

## STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

(b)(6),(b)(7)c

(b)(2)High,(b)(7)f

Albany, NY 12222

(b)(6),(b)(7)c

TO:

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

FROM: DATE:

October 6, 2005

SUBJECT:

Annual USDA Report of Research Facility

Two hundred and eight hamsters are classified by Category A as animals covered by the Animal Welfare Act.

Ninety-nine hamsters are classified as Category C. These animals did not experience pain, distress, or administration of anesthetic, analgesic, or tranquilizers.

No hamsters are classified by Category D.

One hundred nine hamsters have been utilized in research category E - that for which "appropriate" use of analgesics would have been contraindicated. All 109 of these animals were surgerized, ovariectomized and/or had stereotaxic implantation of guide cannula. Aenesthesia (sodium pentobarbital 75 mg/kg or to effect) was used for these procedures; however, post-operative analgesics were not administered because it would have interfered with the scientific objectives of our research, which is described below.

The mechanisms of action and behavioral effects of neurosteroids are the focus of research in my laboratory. Neurosteroids are unique from other steroids in that they are produced *de novo* from cholesterol by glial cells in the brain and that they have their actions GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor complexes (Purdy, Moore, Morrow, and Paul, 1992) and NMDA receptors rather than through actions at intracellular receptors, as do other steroids (reviewed in Baulieu,1998). Research from our laboratory has revealed that neurosteroids' actions at the aforementioned substrates mediate their effects on social, cognitive, and affective behavior.

The secretion of neurosteroids (neurosteroidogensis) and substrates through which neurosteroids are known to have their actions are influenced by many factors. Environmental factors, such as exposure to stressors produce analgesia, alter neurosteroidogensis, neurosteroids' actions at their substrates (GABAA receptor complexes and NMDA receptors) (Kellogg, Sullivan, Bitran, and Ison, 1991; Purdy, Morrow, Moore, and Paul, 1991; Purdy and Paul, 1992; Schmid, Sala, Bonnano, and Raiteri, 1998), as well as proximate (Morgan, Thayer, and Frye, 1999) and later behavioral responses (Frye and Bayon, 1999; Kehoe, Mallinson, McCormick, and Frye, 2000; Morgan, Thayer, and Frye, 1999). In addition to environmental stressors, administration of analogsics (such as benzodiazepines) and products which are commonly used in vehicles for analgesics (e.g. alcohol) produce analgesia (Ator, Grant, Purdy, Paul, and Griffiths, 1993; Bienkowski and Kostowski, 1997), alter neurosteroidogensis (Wilson and Frye, 1999), neurosteroids' actions at their substrates (Costa, Olivera, Meyer, Ferreira, Soto, Frausto, Savage, Browning, and Valenzuala, 2000; Kellogg, Olson, and Pleger, 1998; Mehta and Ticku, 1998), as well as baseline, neurosteroid- and analgesia-induced behavioral responses (Kellogg, Taylor, Rodriguez-Zafra, and Pleger, 1993; Zimmerberg, Drucker, and Weider, 1995). The literature clearly substantiates the notion that administering an analgesic would significantly alter the

post-surgical experience by altering neurosteroid secretion, neurosteroid substrates, and the subsequent later behavioral effects produced by neurosteroids. Hence, such manipulations are contraindicated for our research program.

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions or if more information is required.

## References

- Ator NA, Grant KA, Purdy RH, Paul SM, Griffiths RR. Drug discrimination analysis of endogenous neuroactive steroids in rats. Eur J Pharmacol. 1993 Sep 14;241(2-3):237-43.
- Baulieu EE. Neurosteroids: a novel function of the brain. Psychoneuroendocrinology. 1998 Nov;23(8):963-87.
- Bienkowski P, Kostowski W. Discriminative stimulus properties of ethanol in the rat: effects of neurosteroids and picrotoxin. Brain Res. 1997 Apr 11;753(2):348-52.
- Costa ET, Olivera DS, Meyer DA, Ferreira VM, Soto EE, Frausto S, Savage DD, Browning MD, Valenzuela CF. Fetal alcohol exposure alters neurosteroid modulation of hippocampal N-methyl-D-aspartate receptors. J Biol Chem. 2000 Dec 8;275(49):38268-74.
- Frye CA, Bayon LE. Prenatal stress reduces the effectiveness of the neurosteroid 3 alpha,5 alpha-THP to block kainic-acid-induced seizures. Dev Psychobiol. 1999 Apr;34(3):227-34.
- Kehoe P, Mallinson K, McCormick CM, Frye CA. Central allopregnanolone is increased in rat pups in response to repeated, short episodes of neonatal isolation. Brain Res Dev Brain Res. 2000 Nov 30;124(1-2):133-6.
- Kellogg CK, Olson VG, Pleger GL. Neurosteroid action at the GABAA receptor in fetal rat forebrain. Brain Res Dev Brain Res. 1998 Jun 15;108(1-2):131-7.
- Kellogg CK, Sullivan AT, Bitran D, Ison JR. Modulation of noise-potentiated acoustic startle via the benzodiazepine--gamma-aminobutyric acid receptor complex. Behav Neurosci. 1991 Oct;105(5):640-6.
- Kellogg CK, Taylor MK, Rodriguez-Zafra M, Pleger GL. Altered stressor-induced changes in GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor function in the cerebral cortex of adult rats exposed in utero to diazepam. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1993 Feb;44(2):267-73.
- Mehta AK, Ticku MK. Chronic ethanol administration alters the modulatory effect of 5alpha-pregnan-3alpha-ol-20-one on the binding characteristics of various radioligands of GABAA receptors. Brain Res. 1998 Sep 14;805(1-2):88-94.
- Morgan, KN, Thayer JE, Frye CA Prenatal stress suppresses rat pup ultrasonic vocalization and myocolonic twitching in response to separation. Developmental Psychobiology 1999 34: 205-215.
- Purdy RH, Moore PH Jr, Morrow AL, Paul SM. Neurosteroids and GABAA receptor function. Adv Biochem Psychopharmacol. 1992;47:87-92.
- Purdy RH, Morrow AL, Moore PH Jr, Paul SM. Stress-induced elevations of gammaaminobutyric acid type A receptor-active steroids in the rat brain. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 1991 May 15;88(10):4553-7.
- Paul SM, Purdy RH. Neuroactive steroids. FASEB J. 1992 Mar;6(6):2311-22.
- Schmid G, Sala R, Bonanno G, Raiteri M. Neurosteroids may differentially affect the function of two native GABA(A) receptor subtypes in the rat brain. Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol. 1998 Apr;357(4):401-7.
- Wilson MA, Frye CA. Effects of chronic benzodiazepine exposure on stress-induced neuroactive steroid levels. Brain Res. 1999 Apr 3;824(1):136-9.
- Zimmerberg B, Drucker PC, Weider JM. Differential behavioral effects of the neuroactive steroid allopregnanolone on neonatal rats prenatally exposed to alcohol. Pharmacol Biochem Behav. 1995 Jun-Jul;51(2-3):463-8.

Site: 002

Status: only active site

(b)(2)High,(b)(7)f

1400 Washington Avenue Albany, NY 12222

Contact Person:

Address:

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

(b)(2)High,(b)(7)f

1400 Washington Ave Albany, NY 12222

Telephone:

Fax:

(b)(6), (b)(7)c

Email: